

THE NEW YORK HERALD

DEVOTED TO NEWS, POLITICS, LITERATURE, SCIENCE, EDUCATION AND AGRICULTURE.

"GIVE ME THE LIBERTY TO KNOW, TO UTTER, AND TO ARGUE FREELY, ACCORDING TO CONSCIENCE, ABOVE ALL OTHER LIBERTY."

VOL. VII. NO. 15.

NEWMARKET, C. W., FRIDAY, MAY 28, 1858.

WHOLE NO. 327.

Business Directory.

W. MOSLEY,
CONVEYANCER AND LAND AGENT,
Commissioner in the Queen's Bench.
Office on Yonge Street.
Aurora, 25th May, 1855.

1f-17

ALFRED BERRY,
HOUSE, SIGN, CARLJOE,
AND
ORNAMENTAL PAINTER.

1f-13

F. W. BATHRICK,
TEACHER OF MUSIC, NEWMARKET, C. W. Pianos
tuned to order, in Town or Country, on the
shortest notice. Residence—Houses of Mr. Brodie.
Newmarket, Sept. 6, 1855.

1f-31

J. SAXTON,
WATCH and CLOCK MAKER, Main Street New-
market. All kinds of Watches and Clocks
repaired in order, and Warranted.
WANTED—an Apprentice to learn the Business.
Newmarket, September 9, 1853.

1f-32

BIBLE DEPOSITORY.

BIBLES and Testaments can be had at Society's
prices, upon application to THOMAS NIXON, at
the Bible Depository, opposite Hewitt's Hotel.
Newmarket, March 26, 1855.

1f-10

GEORGE B. HUTCHCROFT,
Wagon, Carriage & Sleigh Maker,
MAIN Street Newmarket. All Orders executed
with Dispatch.

1f-51

CHARLES MORTIMER, M. D.
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR,
AURORA.

1f-16

DR. M. RANNEY,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR,
SHARON.

1f-16

A. BOULTBEE,
BARRISTER, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer,
etc., NEWMARKET.

1f-36

R. MOORE,
BARRISTER, Solicitor in Chancery, Attorney
Conveyancer, etc., Office in the New Court,
House, next to the County Council Office, Toronto.
Toronto, June 5, 1857.

1f-10

JOHN R. JONES,
BARRISTER-AT-LAW, SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,
CONVEYANCER, ETC., OFFICE IN ELGIN BUILD-
INGS, CORNER OF YONGE AND ADELAIDE STREETS, TORONTO.

1f-31

NORTH RICHARDSON,
CONVEYANCER, Land Agent, &c., Commis-
sioner in the Queen's Bench, Office—Old
Stable, Prospect St. Patents of Inventions procured
Newmarket, 1855.

1f-1

INTERNATIONAL

LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF LONDON,

Capital—Half-a-Million Sterling.

ROBERT H. SMITH, Agent.

1f-41

Newmarket, Nov. 3, 1855.

1f-1

DR. PYNE,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR,

RESPECTFULLY inform the public, that he has
REMOVED to his new premises on Lydia Street,
opposite the Woolen Factory, where he may be
consulted at all hours, except when absent on
professional business.

1f-15

Newmarket, May 29, 1856.

1f-17

DR. BENTLEY,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR,

NEWMARKET,

Office—Water Street, Post of Main Street.

Feb. 20, 1857.

Jas. McClure & Henry Coxon,

HOLLAND LANDINGS.

LICENSED Auctioneers for the Counties
of York, Ontario and Simcoe. All Or-
ders punctually attended.

1f-16

ARMSTRONG HOUSE,

BEING THE RAILWAY DEPOT!

And nearest House to the Standard Landing,
COLLEGEWOOD.

G. W. ARMSTRONG, PROPRIETOR.

1f-22

Just Printed,

CERTIFICATE, adapted to the use of Ministers
of all Denominations. Price 1s per dozen, or 1s 3d
per 100.

1f-16

Newmarket, March 26, 1857.

RAILROAD HOTEL,

NEWMARKET.

The proprietor having again resumed the above
HOTEL, recently intimate to the travelling
public that the premises have undergone a thorough
repair, will be now prepared for the reception of
guests. The Hall contains Liquors of the best
Breeds; and the Larder well-supplied.

1f-37

JAS. FORSYTH,

Newmarket, Oct. 11, 1857.

1f-37

UNITY FIRE AND UNITY

GENERAL INSURANCE ASSOCIATIONS,

OF ENGLAND,

FOR every description of Fire, and Life Assur-

ance, &c.

CAPITAL, £2,500,000, STERLING.

OFFICES— Unity Building, Cannon St., Lon-
don, England.

Toronto Branch—Toronto Street

J. W. MARSDEN,

Agent for the Counties of York and Simcoe.

1f-35

Newmarket, July 31, 1857.

TO THE AFFLICTED,

W. C. HUGHES begs to inform those who are
afflicted with Cancer, Bronchitis or Throat
Diseases, that he will warrant a cure in
most of the above mentioned complaints. If the
Medicines given by him do not cure the desired
effect after a fair trial, the money will be returned.

1f-31

Newmarket, February 10th 1854.

PURE COAL LIVER OIL,

Can be obtained at

Dr. NASS'S Medical Hall,

NEWMARKET.

HAVING just received a large supply; also, the
Genuine Morris's Indian Root Pills, Hollie-
way, Ointment, and Pills, Railway Relief, Pain
Killer, Parrot's Vermicule, Gaudet's Worm Tea,
Penney's Pills, Vegetable Antidittious Pills, Eye
Pills, and Linseed Oil, and Cherry Pectoral.

The above were warranted genuine from the re-
spective proprietors.

1f-6

Newmarket, March 25th, 1857.

PRESENTS, PRESENTS,

JUST RECEIVED, at this office, a splendid as-
sortment of BOOKS, STATIONERY, AND
FANCY ARTICLES, suitable for Children and Pre-
tents. For large parties—call the Dr.

NEW ERA OFFICE,

Newmarket, Nov. 25, 1857.

1f-17

Ryan & Hallen,

CIVIL ENGINEERS,

AND

PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS.

Office—Newmarket, County of York.

JOHN VAN,

December 23, 1857.

1f-17

Business Directory.

John T. Stokes,

ARCHITECT &c., &c., SHARON, Canada West.

Sharpe, Jan. 25, 1856.

1f-17

GEO. HUGHES,

COMMISSIONER for taking Affidavits in the

Queen's Bench, for the counties of York, Peel
and Simcoe, Conveyancer, &c., &c.

Brownsville, April 1, 1857.

1f-14

T. Bishop & Son,

BRICK-PLASTERERS, Plasterers and Stone Masons.

Dealers in Lime, &c., &c.

Main Street, Newmarket, May 7, 1857.

1f-14

DR. E. VERNON,

AURORA, —

RESIDENCE—formerly occupied by Dr. Gei-
rie.

1f-6

Aurora, March 11, 1857.

1f-6

F. W. BATHRICK,

TEACHER OF MUSIC, NEWMARKET, C. W. Pianos

tuned to order, in Town or Country, on the
shortest notice. Residence—Houses of Mr. Brodie.

Newmarket, Sept. 6, 1855.

1f-31

ORNAMENTAL PAINTER.

1f-13

ALFRED BERRY,

HOUSE, SIGN, CARLJOE,

AND

ORNAMENTAL PAINTER.

1f-13

Aurora, April 30, 1857.

1f-13

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Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur,

Aurora.

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1f-16

Charles Mortimer, M. D.

Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur,

Aurora

New Advertisements.

Sabbath School Demonstration—J. M. Patterson.
Peace, Peace—E. Wheeler.
Notice to Creditors—A. Boilbee.

Agents for the "New Era"

AURORA.—Messrs. Ashton & Machell.
KETTERLEY.—Mr. S. Shuler.
LUDLOW.—Mr. J. Pearson.
BROWNSTEEL.—Messrs. Manning & Walker.
PORTAGE.—Mr. John Murray.
HOLLYWOOD.—Mr. J. M. Rapier.
MAYFIELD.—Mr. J. Quillen.
An Agent will be appointed in other places as soon as proper persons can be selected.

The New Era.

Newmarket, Friday May 28, 1858.

General Summary.

FEW are indebted to Mr. Duthwaite for a quantity of asparagus—the first we have had a right of for the season.

Her Majesty's Birthday was celebrated at Newmarket by the closing of all places of business and making it a general holiday. In the evening a large bonfire was made, and the band played a number of lively airs.

Newmarket Corporation.

We understand the gentlemen composing our Village Council are divided in their opinions regarding the width the new side-walk should be laid along Main Street from Mill Street North—some desiring the walk to be laid four feet, others, six feet. In this instance, we hope the six feet gentlemen will prevail; for we cannot conceive upon what principle of economy or common sense a side-walk of twelve feet dimensions can be put down upon a public thoroughfare, in which the whole town are interested and nearly every individual more or less convenience and benefited. If a narrow walk of say three or four feet is laid, it will have to be taken up, in all probability, and one of a wider description constructed in its place in the course of four or five years. And as a consequence, the money it will now cost to build it, say \$50, thrown away,—for once laying might do it, and a good one could be put down for the same amount, or nearly so, as the present one. Those members of the Council favorable to four feet walks urge the narrowness of the street as a reason; but they forget that along where the proposed side-walk to be constructed the allowance for road is part of the way one rod wider and part two rods wider than the street about,—hence that objection is untenable. From Mill to Church Street, the road allowance is three rods wide; and from Church Street to the Northern boundary of the Corporation, four rods. While constructing a plank walk along one of the principal streets, it may as well be built to last ten or twelve years as to be a temporary one; and should Newmarket become a County Town meanwhile (and we have no doubt but it will), even those gentlemen now in favor of the narrow walk would then be ashamed of their bantling. The Council have no right to legislate for the present; merely—without regard to the interests of future; neither have they a right to sacrifice the welfare of one part of the Municipality to the interests or caprice of another. The walk from Mill Street to the Depot is becoming the great thoroughfare of the Village—not a tradesman, mechanic, merchant or private citizen but has more or less communication with the Rail-road; hence the necessity for a side-walk of at least six feet in width must be apparent to the most exact observer of the tendency of things in general.

We have hastily thrown together a few remarks in reference to this side-walk matter, in the hope that we may lead the members of the Council to give the subject its full consideration before jumping to a conclusion.

There is another matter that really concerns the inhabitants, and must of necessity cause concern to be placed at the door of the Council—we have reference to the way in which our license system is managed. We understand that up to the present week some two or three parties have been vending without license; such a state of things is legally and morally wrong, and gives rise to somebody's door. This is the first year of our Corporation: now look at this matter as a precedent for other years. Next year, those who have now paid will say, "We may as well have the use of our license money six months as not: the Council did not exact last year." Hence, difficulties will arise, and the village kept in commotion. We hope, therefore, the present Council will act and legislate with an eye to the future, as well as the present—they will then merit and receive the approbation of the citizens, and deserve well of the place. "A word to the wise," &c.

terior to the foundation of our city, when they were decked with the foliage of the principal forests—when the Indian ruled his game, or sheltered in the war-dance, under their branches; he thinks of our noble Massachusetts Chiefs such as Soco, Yellow Head and Big Shilling; of Black Hawk, Tecumseh and Pontiac; of Montezuma, and the cruel tortures of Guatamala; and he thinks of that terrible Pale-face tide, which for 300 years has rolled back upon upon portion of their borders till they look forward to the no distant period when they and their posterity shall be driven across the Rocky Mountains into the Western Ocean, and be only remembered in the monuments of their past history. And yet Nick! would desecrate the "rat-tails" that give rise to all these musing! So much do I revere them, that if I saw Paddy digging them down, I would cry out in the language of the poet—

"Sister, where art thou?"

That old "posted gate" is likewise very suggestive. How many in past times have passed through that gate to bear those doctrines which led them to contemplate the grand theme of immortal life! Or, during the last winter, to hear the mysteries of Geography and Geology unfolded to simple minds, and to learn that mysterious chemical affinity which exists between the body of beautiful young ladies and a turnip or cabbage head.

I suppose Nick thinks that the Council ought to go to the expense of putting a hand rail on the side walk from Coryell's to Roe's store, so that drunken loafers would tumble over and break their necks. Well if they did, they could only break the nose of a fool which has led barrels of whiskey into their stomachs, yes and I suppose, too, that he would have them build a side-walk 6 feet wide on the West side of Main Street. Well what would be the consequence if they did, would it there be walking and promenading and gossiping by all the "Fasts and Suets" in the city? I suppose Nick & Co., have peeped round the corner of the P. O. and fancied the side-walk on Water St. is in a glorious state of dilapidation, much of it lying at a lateral angle of 45 degrees, some of the planks so placed and balanced to make spring boards and trestles for children. (I see them often practicing on their way from school) all! better tear them up and give our children no chance to develop their muscles—and then what a moral may our people learn from that! Narrow way? How often have I seen an antiquated pedagogue cautiously winding his way up and down that dubious track! How carefully he plants his iron mounted cane, always leaving the track when he meets a passenger, this, I first attributed to his politeness, but I am now satisfied that he acted on the principle of "self preservation" well knowing that crinolines and "Morden" propulsion required a large berth? It was merely a collision, he wished to avoid (I think he witnessed one or two on the Mississippi). Well that track and his manner of walking it easily teaches us this great moral. Be mindful how thou walketh the dubious path of life? Is not an old monument daily teaching us lesson, of more value than a new fashioned sidewalk? The sidewalk on Prospect St., is likewise a good moral teacher, as devoted lips have worn off the toe nail of the Pope, so have pious fit worn holes in this aet alia tuae; as I have wandered along this path, the earth looming up before me, how often have I been reminded of the great truth, "To the earth on which thou now walkest thou shall soon return." Now after all these facts and arguments and suggestions is it possible Nick that thou art not convinced with our worthy city council that it is better that things should remain pretty much as they are. If thou shouldst be again in labor I the descendant of the worthy Squire of the insane fore-father will attend to the birth.

SANCTO PANZA.

May 20, 1858.

Sharon Meeting.

To the Editor of the New Era.

Sir—I venture to trespass for a space in your columns, in order to give a sketch of the meeting at Sharon, on Friday last. This course is necessary, from the many peculiarities which marked that affair, as well from doubts which must exist in the mind of every one present, as to whether the Secretary would do his duty faithfully, if he gives any report whatever.

You are perhaps aware that on the previous Friday, a general meeting had been called at Sharon, to consider the propriety of setting apart a new county to be composed of North York and such other localities as should desire to become a part of such new county. That on arising at Sharon on that day, it was discovered by those interested, that the courteous Reeve of East Gwillimbury had called a meeting of the inhabitants of that township, to discuss the same matter on last Friday, with the manifest intention of barking the first meeting.

Under these circumstances it was thought wisest to adjourn the meeting until the day appointed by the Reeve, when several parties from Newmarket attended to watch the course of events, and very curious was the scene then enacted. The Reeve took the chair with his wonted dignity, and Mr. John T. Stokes was appointed Secretary, an office which he for a short time declined with his habitual modesty, and then accepted with the self-satisfied smile of one who takes honors fall thick.

Preliminaries being thus adjusted, the chairman in his usual terse but slightly incomprehensible manner, stated that the meeting, a meeting called for East Gwillimbury, attended by men evidently hostile to the movement, there, in their very strong hold and pitch of pride, with the shadow of the Temple frowning upon them, neither invited nor even notified of the course about to be pursued—requested that the present from Newmarket would open the meeting. Several persons very quickly made it dimly perceptible to the chairman that he was covering himself and his township with ridicule, and that it was best to abandon so absurd an idea at once, which he then did looking most intensely unhappy.

Our friend Stiles was however foiled, but returned to the clasp with renewed vigor, calling lustily on East Gwillimbury for aid. That invocation was bravely responded to by that doubly champion John Terry, who arose and developed a most astounding resolution, containing sufficient material for a speech from the throne, but wisely untrammelled thereby, the speaker utterly scorned his unfortunate resolution, and pitched with accumulated bite into Newmarket, attributing to the inhabitants of that unfortunate locality, a fearful combination of the worst vices to which mankind is subject. Being recalled in some measure to his text by sundry diggs in the ribs, administered by a cleric individual who sat next him, and having a Scobie's allowance for '51, thrust into his hand by another zealous neighbor, he opened this valuable periodical under the head of County Expenses, and read therefrom three and a half pages, thereby giving those present much amusement and instructive information. With literally no further information or argument the mot set down. So far as I recollect, the resolution affirmed that the people of East Gwillimbury were opposed to any inci-

PRESENTATION.

To the Editor of the New Era.

Sir.—The meeting of the friends of the Queen's Common School, for the purpose of presenting their worthy Teacher with a token of their confidence and esteem for the able and successful manner in which he has conducted the affairs of their School, since he commenced his labors here, was held on Saturday last, in the large and commodious School House in this Village. The deep interest felt by the people of this neighbourhood in the cause of Education, was shown by the building being well filled at the hour at which the presentation was to be made, and the enthusiasm which pervaded the whole proceedings.

The meeting organized by calling H. D. Stiles, Esq., to the Chair; Mr. R. W. Doan acting as Secretary.

The Chairman stated that when he had been called at other times to preside at public meetings, there had generally been two parties entertaining opposite views, by which his duties were often rendered difficult to be properly discharged; but to-day he was rejoiced to see the entire unanimity of feeling which manifested by the whole assembly. He then explained the object of the meeting, which was to present to our esteemed Teacher a testimonial of our regard and approbation, not only for the course of intellectual training which he had introduced into this school, but also for the moral instruction which he had imparted to those entrusted to his charge,—thus fitting them in the best possible manner for the great field of life in which they would shortly be engaged.

After a few more excellent and judicious remarks (during the continuance of which he was frequently cheered,) the meeting was addressed in a very appropriate manner by Mr. Ayldon.

The Rev. Mr. Foster then delivered the following address to Mr. Rose, the Teacher on behalf of the Patriots of the School.

RESPECTED Sir.—It is quite unnecessary for me to say that the present occasion is an interesting one—for we all feel it to be such, and avail ourselves of the present opportunity to give expression to our sentiments of esteem and regard for you. As a citizen, you have endeared yourself to us by your suavity of manners and gentlemanly deportment. As a Teacher you have merited our most cordial approbation, in your faithful and unremitting labours in our school. We have admired your uniform administration of discipline—entirely competent for securing subordination—superior skill of imparting instruction and untiring diligence in guiding our children in their toilsome march up the hill of science. We feel deeply grateful for the assiduity with which you have labored to form their moral character on correct principles, both by precept and example,—thus attending to the culture of the heart as well as the head.

In this useful as well as interesting present which I shall shortly place in your hands, in the name of the patrons of the school, you have a substantial proof of their regard and esteem; and we think you will be encouraged by the thought that the children will be stimulated to fresh interest in the subject, was the fact that in the debate on Mr. Hartman's Bill for Separating the city of Toronto from the County of York for judicial purposes, such evident allusion was made to Aurora by several of Mr. Hartman's political friends, as to give rise to a shrewd suspicion that Aurora as county town was the ultimate object. If the inhabitants of Newmarket judge that when new county be set apart here, their village is the fittest situation for the chief town of such County, surely no blame could attach to them for desiring such a consummation. In any case, their views on this head were not worth discussing at the meeting, as most assuredly the County Town will be fixed in the proper place, wherever that may be.

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The Rev. gentleman then presented Mr. Rose with a very beautiful silver headed cane, made by Mr. James E. Ellis, of Toronto.

The head was neatly embellished, and bore the following inscription—"Presented to Mr. George Rose by the Patrons of the Queen's School, in appreciation of his services as Teacher, 1858."

Mr. Rose in reply read the following address:

Rev. Sir.—It affords me much pleasure to receive this beautiful and valuable cane from you, on behalf of the supporters and friends of our school. It is needless for me to say that I very highly prize this handsome gift, and to the laudable motives which they have set, as I know of no other Common School in which a similar course is pursued, for the benefit of the students which they have given to the school, by visiting it regularly, upon particular days, have introduced a marked feature in its operations.

I conceive that the instilling into the minds of his pupils, correct moral principles should form one of the most prominent duties of the teacher, or the words of the poet when addressing the teacher upon this subject, convey my sentiments

"Oh teach him—this should be your aim,

To cheer the aching heart,

To stifle where thickest darkness reigns,

Some radiance to impart,

To spread a peaceful quiet calm,

Where dwells the muse of strife,

Thus doing good, and blessing all

To do the whole of life."

There is one great difficulty in connexion with our schools, universally experienced by teachers. I refer to irregularity of attendance. I think if parents were aware of the inconvenience to the teacher, and the injury done their own children, and indeed the whole school, by sending them irregularly, that they would be more careful in this respect. Allow me just to mention one or two of the evils resulting from this practice.

As an example:—Suppose I am explaining some principle, arithmetic to day on the understanding of which depends his comprehension and success, in following days to other children, and your boy is absent, when you send him to-morrow, I must either give the same explanation over again for his especial benefit, and thus deprive the whole school of the valuable and almost indispensable help to knowledge, in consequence of which they are compelled to keep their children at school for a much longer time to attain to anything like the same position which they would if supplied with them, and therefore, instead of saving them actually waste the money of their section, to say nothing of the loss of valuable time sustained by the scholar, nor of the irreparable damage of obtaining wrong ideas in youth, the correction of which will cost him much labor and trouble in after life.

The latter—and let me here add, for I cannot too highly express my commendation of the example which they have set, as I know of no other Common School in which a similar course is pursued, for the benefit of the students which they have given to the school, by visiting it regularly, upon particular days, have introduced a marked feature in its operations.

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It is true, Sir, that the present occasion is one of great interest to me, and there remains not a doubt on my mind, but that the object of our meeting together to-day, if that object be clearly understood, will enlist the favor and approval of every individual who is friendly to the cause of popular education.

It is not in honor of the mere individual, but has the more comprehensive and laudable object of demonstrating how dearly they cherish and how highly they prize the advantages of the Common School to the rising generation.

Of showing what they feel it to be a duty devoing upon every citizen of these great and noble Provinces, to support and encourage, and strive by every lawful and proper means, to maintain the nationality of our Schools,

which have been appropriately styled the People's Colleges, in consequence of the more than nine-tenths of our fellow-countrymen are ever trained;

Whether we view the great number of persons who never avail themselves

of any higher means of instruction, or consider

the period of life during which they are trained;

or that they are trained to the most

desirable occupations, and that they are

most useful to the State.

For the present occasion, I have

selected the following noble sentiments:

"We seek to educate the people

"We seek to improve the people

"We seek to increase the people

"We seek to elevate the people

"We seek to refine the people

"We seek to purify the people

"We seek to strengthen the people

"We seek to enoble the people

"We seek to ennoble the people

"We seek to exalt the people

"We seek to dignify the people

"We seek to glorify the people

"We seek to consecrate the people

"We seek to sanctify the people

"We seek to purify the people

"We seek to refine the people

"We seek to purify the people

"We seek to refine the people

"We seek to purify the people

"We seek to refine the people

"

By Telegraph.

Arrival of the Washington

New York, May 24.

his pitiful way, said he did not object to the question of Representation by Population, and other abstract questions being thrown over for the session. He knows that that question was one of the great issues of the late election, and the result was that 60 out of the 85 members of Upper Canada were returned to Parliament pledged to carry it out. Yet the Attorney General makes a motion, the effect of which will be to kill off that question for the session.

The Speaker at first ruled this motion out of order, but Mr. Brown having read authorities on the other side, the Speaker admitted that the motion was perfectly in order. Left sitting at 3 a.m.

Foreign and Colonial.

The Gold Mines of Iowa.

The discovery of gold in Iowa appears to be causing a good deal of excitement in the West, and is likely, if it proves to be a reality and no delusion, to lead to great results, not only from its possible addition to the metallic wealth of the country, but from its influence on the streams of emigration.

The Davenport (Iowa) State Encyclopaedia says that the first discovery of gold was made at St. Charles, Madison County, some time during the past Autumn. A was at work building a mill-dam picked up some small lumps of yellow ore from among the loose earth, and carried them home for the amusement of his children. Near the close of the winter, some returned Californians chanced to stop at the house, and seeing the lumps, pronounced them to be gold. One of the lumps was sent to Cincinnati for examination, with a request that it was found to be worth anything, the value should be returned in money. The result was to return of \$25 as the worth of the lump of gold.

The discovery was at once made known, at large numbers are now engaged in digging for gold, with profits varying, according to the information of the State Democrat, from two twenty-five dollars a day. Gold has since been found in Lee, Warren, Clark, Boone, Des Moines, Polk, Union, Story, and Johnson Counties, statements that gold has been discovered in various places have appeared in the City Reporter, the Burlington Gazette, the Keokuk Post, Des Moines Journal, Davenport News, Winterset Madisonian, among other Iowa papers. The Madison says that a lump of gold has been found worth \$200. Several hundred men are at work in the diggings, and new adventures are flocking in. Various returned California miners, with gold mining, have visited the diggings and pronounced a favorable opinion upon them.

Rate letters from Iowa recently received corroborate these accounts. J. L. Curtis, Esq. of Keokuk, writing to his uncle, the Hon. S. R. Curtis, M. C., under date of May 9th, says: "Gold is now being discovered very plentifully in some of the back counties. The is considerable excitement and a good mania going from here. Some specimens are to this place. They go from here to the gold mines. I understand they find gold within five miles of the Fort. The big water in the rivers operates against the mine."

To Hon. David Kilbourn, late Mayor of Keokuk, writes to General H. T. Reid, under date of Keokuk, May 10: "The discovery of gold in several of the counties bordering on the Des Moines is being created excitement. Specimens are brought here daily by reliable men who have either gathered it themselves or purchased it of the miners, so that there is no longer any doubt that the gold has been found in considerable quantities. The nearest diggers to Keokuk are distant about 80 miles. Boat fares here almost every day loaded with passengers for the mines. Eli McMillan has a nephew at the mines who writes that he is averaging about \$5 a day. Several merchants here have received letters from their customers confirming the reports."

The Alleged Coal Discoveries.

We feared that our sanguine friends in Bawlf were rather too hasty in jumping to the conclusion that they had discovered veritable coal within their boundaries, and our opinion has been confirmed by the following statement of Mr. Chapman, Geologist of University College. A bituminous substance, like that referred to, exists in various parts of Upper Canada—among other places, in the Township of Edmundston. When found near the surface and easily accessible, it is, we believe, very valuable commercially; but unfortunately for Canada—it is not coal:

The substance from Edmundston, submitted to me by Mr. Dennis, is not a true coal, such as occurs in the carbonaceous rocks, but a bituminous matter indurated by pressure. It has been found in various parts of Canada, but it never occurs in any quantity: See Sir Win. Logan's Reports. All known facts are opposed to the idea that true workable coal will be found in rocks of the age of those which occur at Edmundston.

"EDWD. CHAPMAN."

University College, Toronto,

May 22d, 1858."

QUEEN VICTORIA COMING.—Queen Victoria is said to be meditating a trip to Canada, this summer. The London Times says:—"Perhaps Her Majesty, Queen Victoria, may extend her autumnal tour this year, and pay a visit to a more remote portion of her dominions than she has yet graciously honored with her august presence." The Philadelphia Press says:—"It has long been no secret that she is very anxious to pay this visit. She is an excellent sailor, that a voyage of nine or ten days from England to Canada, would only be a pleasure trip. Assuredly, as she sees foot in America at all, she cannot refrain from visiting the United States." If she comes, the Merriweather people will doubtless contrive to make terrible fools of themselves. Wouldn't Victoria make a sensation in New York? What an item for the papers! The newsboys wouldn't yell "Papers! Herald, Tribune, Times, all about ye Queen!" Nobody would beg her to give something to a benevolent institution! Albert wouldn't be invited to lecture before ye high-salution system on ye slavery question. Lucy Stone wouldn't wish to lecture Vic on the disabilities of married life. No, indeed; nothing of this, nature could take place in this free and enlightened country—this great country.—Buffalo Express.

We see that the hon. M. Cameron has introduced a notice of a Prohibitory Bill, but we do not see any notice taken of it by the press. Our contemporaries took on their masts regarding the necessity of such a measure!—Statesman.

On the 25th instant, at the residence of Thomas Robert Young, Esq., Stewart Town, to Margaret, wife of the late George Young, of Whitechapel, and third daughter of the late Samuel Atherton, Merchant, Esq., formerly of the city of Dublin, Ireland.

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On the 25th instant, at the residence of Thomas Robert Young, Esq., Stewart Town, to Margaret, wife of the late George Young, of Whitechapel, and third daughter of the late Samuel Atherton, Merchant, Esq., formerly of the city of Dublin, Ireland.

Wheat.

The wheat market has been rather dull, and there is little produce of any kind, coming in, Butter and Eggs are required for—other descriptions, except Wheat, plentiful, at the following prices:

Wheat, 70 cts. a 80 cts.

Sparrow Wheat, 60 cts. a 65 cts.

Flour, 54

Pear, 40 cts.

Oats, 27 cts.

Bacon, 40 cents a 45 cts.

Pork, 55 a 65.

Butter, 18 cts.

Eggs, \$3 a \$4, per 100 lbs., according to quality.

The news is interesting.

A ministerial crisis in England being regarded as imminent, Lord Ellenborough had resigned, and a motion of censure against the Government was pending in both Houses of Parliament.

On the 10th instant, in the House of Lords, the Earl of Shaftesbury gave notice that on the 13th he would move a resolution condemning the conduct of the Government in publishing their despatches to the Governor General of India.

On the same evening, in the House of Commons, a report was submitted declaring the recent election in Limerick void on the grounds of bribery.

Mr. Cardwell gave notice that on the 13th instant, he would move the following resolution:—"That this House, whilst it abstains from expressing any opinion upon the policy of any proclamation issued by the Governor General of India in relation to Oude, has seen with regret and serious apprehension that Her Majesty's Government has addressed the Governor General of India, through a secret committee of the India House, a despatch condemning in strong language the conduct of the Governor General of India; and that they are of opinion such a course on the part of the government must tend under the present circumstances of India to produce a most prejudicial effect, by weakening the authority of the Governor General, and by encouraging further resistance on the part of those who are still in arms.

Queen Victoria had given her royal assent to a bill at Buckingham Palace,

LONDON.

The Hon. Ed. Erskine, secretary of the British Legation at Tunis, is appointed to the same post at Washington.

All the wife of the Atlantic telegraph had been sent on board the Niagara and Agassiz, so that nothing remains to be done but to take on board a small portion of new cable, which was being done, and paying out machinery.

The departure of ships on an experimental cruise was expected to take place on the 25th inst.

Impression of a coolness existing between France and Austria has been revived, by the departure from Paris of M. de Hubert, on the eve of the opening of the Conference. A jealous feeling may have been excited in Austria by the appearance of favor shown towards Prussia by France and Russia, and growing friendship between these two latter powers. It is therefore supposed that M. de Hubert had departed for Vienna to receive final instructions respecting his conduct at the ensuing conference. It appears that the Austrian Cabinet regard with alarm the steps taken by the French Government for the fortification of Civita Vecchia.

INDIA.

The Calcutta mails of April 9th arrived at Suez on the 4th May.

The news is of no special importance.

Lockwood was perfectly tranquil and not a single armed man was to be seen.

The 4th Bengal Light Cavalry, 160 strong, had been brought to a Court Martial at Umballa. 60 were sentenced to be hanged, and the remainder to be flogged for transport for life.

A hot weather campaign in Rohmung was considered inevitable.

A strong force had marched for Barley. Col. Seaton's force had encountered and beaten rebels and taken three guns.

Another despatch, via Malta, says Rohmung was in possession of the rebels, who were said to be 100,000 strong.

An amnesty was offered in Oude to all who returned to their allegiance, (mutineers excepted).

Sir G. Campbell had issued a general order of thanks to the army.

CHINA.

Dates from Hong Kong are to March 20th. All continued quiet in Canton.

Lord Elgin had reached Ningpo, and Admiral Seymour had left Hong Kong for, it is supposed, Shanghai.

General Staubenzee, the Commander of the British forces, had returned to Canton.

LATEST.

Exchange at Hong Kong is 49 1/2; at Shanghai the import market had been brisk, silk firms, and price of tea fully maintained.

LATEST IN LONDON 12th.—Funds have shown increased buoyancy to-day, but there was a partial recovery for lowest point.

No doubt seems to be entertained that the proposed vote of censure on Government will be adopted in the House of Commons on Thursday; and although it seems almost incredible that a dissolution will either be contemplated or allowed, existence of doubt upon the point exerts a very unfavorable influence.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Richardson & Co., report grain trade dull under the influence of fine seasonable weather.

Flour neglected, but nominally unchanged.

Philadelphia and Baltimore, 22s a 22s, 6s;

Western, 21s 21s 6s. Wheat quiet but steady—Red 6s, White 7s a 7s 5c. Corn, prime White held for 3ds, Yellow in moderate request at 31s 9s a 33s. Provisions—Beef very dull at previous rates; Pork sold at full prices in most, more in first hands; Lard inactive, choice 57s—little enquiry for other kinds; Ashes quiet.

Special Notices.

3999.—**AN OLD INDIAN DOCTOR**, who has made his fortune and retired from business, will spend the remainder of his days in **CONSULTATION**.—**FREE OF CHARGE**.—He desires to communicate to the world remedies that have proved successful in more than 300 cases. He requires each applicant to send him a minute description of his symptoms, with two stamps, (6 cents,) to pay the return letter, in which will return them his **ADVICE PRESCRIPTION**, with directions for preparing the medicine.

The **DR. DOCTOR** hopes that those affected will not be afraid of disclosing their secret from containing him because he does not charge.

He feels that he is justly celebrated for the cure of Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis,

Nervous affections, Coughs, Colds, &c.

Address,

DIL UNCAS BRANT,

Box 3331, P. O., New York.

March 17, 1858.

515.

TORONTO MARKETS.

Toronto, May 27th, 1858.

WHEAT.—The delivery of wheat have averaged less than 100 bushels per day.

Prices have varied slightly, the range extending from 39s 6d to 41s 4d per bushel, and improved to 40s 6d to 41s 4d per bushel.

Flour, 29s 6d to 31s 6d per barrel.

Oats are not plentiful, and consumers are mainly dependent on farmers for their supplies.

Prices remain at 30s to 32s (1s 6d to 1s 7d) per bushel.

Rye.—There is hardly anything doing in rye to 55s (2s 6d to 2s 4d) per bushel.

Oats are not plentiful, and consumers are mainly dependent on farmers for their supplies.

Prices remain at 30s to 32s (1s 6d to 1s 7d) per bushel.

PEAS AND BEANS ONLY.

Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Lard, Bacon, Beef, Pork, Wheat, Flowers, Peas, Peas, and most other kinds of produce, taken in payment.

WANTED Immediately,

20,000, Lbs. WOOL!

In exchange for Cloths, Tweeds, Flannel, Blankets, or Clothing. Considerable advance over the present cash price for WOOL will be allowed.

Partners and Merchants having wool to dispose of will find it their interest to call on the subscriber, at his office in Ford's Brick House, Main Street, to receive a full account of his stock.

Wool is to be paid in money, and in a workmanlike manner, but for

RENTS PAY ONLY.

For which the highest prices will be paid.

W. A. CLARK.

Newmarket, May 13, 1858.

11-13.

NEWMARKET MARKETS.

Newmarket, May 28, 1858.

Our markets are rather dull, and there is little produce of any kind, coming in, Butter and Eggs are required for—other descriptions, except Wheat, plentiful, at the following prices:

Wheat, 70 cts. a 80 cts.

Sparrow Wheat, 60 cts. a 65 cts.

Flour, 54

Pear, 40 cts.

Oats, 27 cts.

Bacon, 40 cents a 45 cts.

Pork, 55 a 65.

Butter, 18 cts.

Eggs, 8 cts per dozen.

Cheese, prime, 12 1/2 cts a 15 cts per lb.

Coco Wool, \$1.75 cts for green; \$2 for dry.

W. A. CLARK.

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</

Amusement.

"Be sharp, my blade," said the butcher.
"I am always grinding my knife."
"Why are coopers like musical compositions? Because they make use of staves."
"Thou art not just an enemy to a friend, but thou mayst a friend into an enemy."
"A man's life begins with folly, and ends with regret."
"It is not easy to straighten in the oak the crook that grew in the sapling."
"There is many a wise wife that can neither dance nor sing well."
"If you do good, forget it; if evil, remember and repeat of it."
"Sir, you are just like the motion of a dog's tail—How I—Because, you are a—
23059

"Postscript.—When is a needle-woman not a needle-woman? When she gets up from her needles, and stands upon her pins."

"How dreadful short the days are!"
was the young woman said when she let the breakfast dishes stand until she read a novel.

"John, I fear you are forgetting me, said a bright-eyed girl to her sweetheart, the other day."

"Yes, Sue, I have been for get-

ting you—"

A PENMAN.—A London witness having

described himself as a "penman," was asked in

what department of literature he wielded his pen; and he replied that he penned sheep in

the Smithfield market.

VERY LADY.—"How is your husband this afternoon, Mrs. Squibb?" "Why the doctor says as how he lives till morning, he shall have the hopes of him; but if he don't he is afraid he must give him up."

"Pray can you tell me, I keep an ex-
-sist, why Captain Paulie after the first
call of 'cupid'?" "It is because I love to
see when I come to a w."

MAGGINS says Job's turkey was fat com-
pared with an old gobbler he shot last week, on
the Devil's Fork. That was so light that it
flew in the air, and he had to get a poll, to knock it down!

A smart chap once borrowed a diction-
ary, and upon being asked how he liked it re-
plied, "Oh very well. All the objection I
have to it is, it doesn't tell long on one
word."

Sensitive young gent, that,

IT was the remark of an elderly ge-
neral, while speaking of despatch of fortune
especially on the wife's side—in marriage, that
when he married his had twenty cents, and his
wife twenty-five, and that she had been hold-
ing those five cents at him ever since!

WANTED FOR A MUSEUM.—The horns of
a deer; the teeth of a stag; a fragment

from the brink of destruction; one of the bi-
nges of fate; the tooth of a party; buttons
from the dress of the page of history.

A MOST SCIENTIFIC INVENTION.

An instrument for the cure of general Debili-
ty, or more properly known as Spinal Weak-
ness, Nervous Debility, Low Spirits, Lassitude,
Weakness of the Back and Limbs, Dimness of
Vision, &c., &c., incapacitating its victim for
business, or matrimony, rendering him mis-
erable and suicidal in his propensities, is in-
stantly arrested, and permanently cured in from
fifteen to twenty days by the use of this Instru-
ment, when used conjointly with medicines.

TAKE PARTICULAR NOTICE.

Dr. AMOS & SON, in order to satisfy the most
skeptical as to the merits of this Instrument,
pledge themselves that in any instance where
they may prove unsatisfactory after a fair trial,
the money will be refunded by returning the
Instrument in good order.

Persons wishing the above useful Instrument
will observe that the price, with the accom-
panying directions, securely packed, and sent
by express, is ten dollars.

NEW REMEDIES & QUICK CURES.

DR. AMOS & SON are the only Physicians in
the State who are members of the Royal Col-
lege of Surgeons, London, graduates of one of
the most eminent Colleges in the United States.
May be consulted from eight o'clock in the
morning until nine at night in every stage and
symptom of the Venereal Disease. The treat-
ment they adopt is the result of upwards of thirty
years' extensive and successful practice in Lon-
don. The most inveterate cases of Venereal
Diseases eradicated in eight or nine days, and
cases of a slight nature in two or three days, at
a moderate expense. The cure effected with-
out confinement or hindrance from business;
also, nodes, and pains in the bones and limbs,
effectually eradicated.

PERSONS IN ANY PART OF THE WORLD, may
be successfully treated by forwarding a detailed
description of their case, with a remittance for Med-
icines, which will be returned with the utmost
dispatch, and secure from observation.

Letters for advice must contain a fee of \$1.

Patients wishing for Medicines will be charged
according to the nature of their Com-
plaint.

DR. AMOS & SON.

Office, Corner Main & Quay Streets, Buffalo, N. Y.
Dec. 26, 1857.

13-48

The Poetical Diner.

Everybody in Gotham knows John Rye,
John is a literary man in the way of business.

He is fond of a social party and a correct
glass of old Sherry.

John, although a literary man, has no great
taste for poetry, esteeming it, with Bacon, the
very best kind of writing—next to prose—and
he is totally unable of making a single couplet.

He was not aware of his incapacity for rhyme-
ing, but his friends were, and took a laughable
advantage of it.

One evening John and his friends were en-
joying a dinner with champagne, when one of
the party proposed that each person should re-
present a couplet, extemporaneously, and whoever
failed should foot the bill.

John, astounded, but unfortunately could con-
jure up no couplet when his turn came, and
was so annoyed at his failure that he paid the
bill and left his companions to "tread his wild-
ly devious path" towards home considerably in-
ebriated.

His wife who was waiting in her room for
his return, and nursing her wrath to keep it
warm, looked from the window, as John knock-
ingly at the door, and demanded to know

"Who was there?"

"My duck," replied John, "it's me—hless you
my tire all alone—your boy-hind; don't
know your husband." John Rye?

All I cried his wife, it's you, John Rye;
yes, on I drunk as a swine."

"Capital—glorious," shouted John, "it's the
very thing I wanted—

Hrmme! John Rye,

As drunk as a swine.

Thank you, my duck, you need not come down
—I'm off."

"Stop, John," bawled his wife, "where are
you going? It's after eleven o'clock."

"Can't help it," said John, "it's a lodge night
in dock, and there's a goin' em' waitin' to
select some rare old work from my store, be-
sides, I've made—hit—a business appointment—
hit—it receive, money, and bus'ness, you
know—hit—is business. Ha, ha! Here am
I John Rye—glorious!"

John staggered back to his companion, and
being now provided with a couplet, proposed
that a couple of basket of champagne should
be brought in, and the payment determined in
the issue, instead of the payment for supper had
been. His proposal was accepted, when John's
drunk and the couplets recited. When John's
turn came, he stood up and with impudent grav-
ity said,

"An drunk as a dog."

We leave the imagination of the reader
the shouts of laughter from John's friends, and
his own elation.

1 John Rye—glorious!

1 G. L. HUGHES,

BADGER, CARRIAGE TRIMMER, AND HARNESS MAKER

BROWNSVILLE.

CONSTANTLY on hand Light and Heavy Har-
ness, Badges, Carriage Trimmings, Whips,
etc., &c., &c., Trimmers to order, on the
shortest notice, and latest style.

Toronto, Sept. 17, 1857.

11-33

1 G. FORD,

ANTIQUARIAN DEALER,

1 J. T. STOWE, Sharon.

1 J. W. MARTIN, Travelling Agent,

For the United Kingdoms of York and Peel, addres-

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